

Company's Steamship

"TANAIS."
Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1880.

NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
QUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
Company's Steamship

"ATA."
Commandant Rolland, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 6 P.M.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1880.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
Steamship

"FOKIEN."
S. S. Ashton, will be despatched for the
Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant,
on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 P.M.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1880. [1036]

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.
Steamship

"NAMOET."
S. S. Westoby, will be despatched for the
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst.,
on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1880. [1037]

FOR SHANGHAI.
Steamship

"ATALANTA."
S. S. Pfaff, will have immediate despatch as
soon as possible, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.,
on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1880. [1046]

**FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND
MELBOURNE.**
Eastern and Australian Mail Steam
Company's Steamship

"SOMERSET."
S. S. Somerset, will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the
25th instant, at 2 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1880. [1038]

**FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MEL-
BOURNE.**
S. S. Somerset, will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the
25th instant, at 2 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1880. [1038]

"MEATH."
Commandant, will be despatched
on THURSDAY, the 8th July, at
6 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1880. [1039]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Al British Ship

"CILENUM."
S. S. Cilenum, will load here for the above
Ports, and will have quick despatch.
Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1880. [1041]

EXTRACTS.

THE ANDES.

[Continued.]

On my return from an inspection of the Oroya line, I embarked at Callao on board the *La Capitan* Kehrbaum, and at the end of a three days' voyage landed at Molendo, the terminus of the Great Transandean Railway to Puno and the Titicaca Lake.

This line is now finished and open to Puno, on the Lake. It is 420 miles long, and is travelled over by ordinary trains in three days, though an express train could easily get over the distance in 12 or 15 hours. The first day takes the traveller to Arequipa—107 miles. On the second the train proceeds to Tarma, 96 miles further, and there reaches the culminating point of the whole route, 14,500 feet above the sea. On the third day the train goes down to Juliaca—93 miles distant, 12,500 feet high—a junction where a branch line runs off to the left to Cuzco, finished and opened to Santa Rosa, 80 miles, or about half way to the ancient capital of the Incas. From Juliaca the main line goes on to Puno, on the Lake—28 miles, 12,540 feet high. The summit of the Peruvian Cordillera has thus been attained, and we have come to that great table-land which constitutes the central part of Peru, a kind of South American Tibet, spreading between the Peruvian and Bolivian Cordilleras, and many of the rivers of the world rise from the Lake of Titicaca—the largest sheet of water to be found anywhere at the same altitude (more than 12,000 feet) in the world.

This Puno Railway is, therefore, much longer than the Oroya line, and has been carried to a far more advanced stage of completion; but the mountain pass had to be made by a route lower by about 1,500 feet. The line throughout had to contend with less formidable obstacles, and was constructed on an altogether easier and more economical plan. From Molendo to Arequipa the line, after following the coast for several miles, winds round the mountain side by a series of well-contrived turnings to Tarma and Chachabamba, and crosses a high, generally ascending, undulating plain, a scene of the speakable desolation—a waste of yellow sand, with streaks of silver sand or ashes blown about by the winds in heaps resembling snowdrifts. The ascent is gradual and easy; there is but one tunnel, and that only a few feet long, on the whole line; the view is everywhere unimpeded, the bleak and arid scenery is unmitigated. There is not a sign of verdure till one sees at a great distance at his feet the little valley of the Rio Sanab, which widens as the train advances towards Arequipa and makes the plain on which the town lies an oasis of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. Long before the place is reached the dreary landscape is dignified by three great isolated mountains, the great Cordilleras, encompassing Arequipa like a diadem—the Chachabamba, the Misti (a volcano), and the Pichu-Pichu, with tops all rising above the level of perpetual snow, the dark, smooth cone of the volcano contrasting with the rugged and serrated summit of the two hills between which it sits enthroned.

Arequipa, the second city of Peru, with a population of 35,000 souls, placed at a height of 7,500 ft., lately laid destroyed by the earthquake, has little to recommend it in the way of beauty (besides its situation, its bright sky, and its soil), if we except the main square, which is now slowly rising from its ruins, and which, with a fountain, will be striking by the elegant design of the cathedral, which fills one side, and the lofty lines of porticoes which run all round on the three other sides. At Arequipa Mr. José Manuel Braun, a Bolivian of German extraction, and son of General Braun, one of Bolivia's most distinguished officers, undertook to take me up to the great mountain of the Cordillera, by special engine, in one day, excepting me from the necessity of stopping for a night at Vicosmay, on the summit, and thus saving me from a risk of the sorcery, a kind of mountain sickness, brought on by the rarefaction of the air in high altitudes, from which travellers suffer grievously, with vomiting, blurring of the nose, and other afflictions, of which some are even known to have died. Mr. Braun proved to be a very useful and agreeable companion; and the same friendly attentions, the same unbounded kindness and lavish hospitality, I received from Mr. John Stuart Macdonald, the agent for the steam navigation establishment on the Titicaca Lake, from Mr. William Grundy, the manager of the great railway, and from a line of coaches running from the Lake end at Chichilaya to La Paz, in Bolivia, and from many others.

The country on the ascent from Arequipa to the crest of the Peruvian Andes at Vicosmay exhibits everywhere the same barren and forbidding aspect; but the summit itself is a sterile level, in which the only plants are some of those lowly little lakelike or tarweed-like plants, which grow on the high mountains of the Andes, and which are frequently met with on the mountain crests frequently marked by the partition of the waters. The further advance lies along a broad, open valley, through which runs the Rio Sanchez, and this gradually merges into the great table-land, many hundreds of miles in extent, of which the Titicaca Lake is the centre. This lake may be said to be the heart of the great mountain range, the heart of Peru. It is about 180 miles in length and 60 miles in its greatest width, its surface approaching in extent that of Ontario, Erie, and other North American lakes. It is encompassed all round by rocky mountains of no great elevation, above which here and there all-round views are caught of the snow-capped Cordilleras. The western shores on all sides into this beautiful reservoir have only one outlet, the Desaguadero, or Desaguadero, which runs to the south-east into another lake (the Poopoo Lake), beyond which its waters are supposed to be lost in some subterranean channel, and hence to find their way somewhere into the Pacific Ocean. These lakes have not yet been thoroughly surveyed, and hardly any maps or charts exist on which safe reliance may be laid. The very boundaries between Peru and Bolivia, each of which claims possession of half the lake and its coasts, are imperfectly defined and perpetually shifting, neither State keeping Custom-houses or military posts on most of its shores, and the coast, and the lake from Puno to Chichilaya, a distance of 112 miles, by one of the elegant little steamers of the Speedie Company, and returned by another boat on a circumnavigation voyage, touching at Desaguadero and other points of great interest, after extending my journey by land across the table-land from Chichilaya to La Paz, a distance of 48 miles, by a coach drawn by spanking teams of six and even eight horses, all admirably appointed.

The beauties of the great lake and of the road beyond it would deserve descriptive powers above any I may have at my command. The mountains around the lake slope down to the waters' edge in a succession of headlands, the mountain ranges, and narrow channels dividing its vast surface in a variety and succession of sheets of water, seldom allowing the sight of land to be lost, and throwing out here and there little islets, some of which, like the island of Titicaca, that of the Sun, and the Virgin of the Sun, are overgrown with ruins and bowered by traditions connected with the legends of the ancient and political life of the indigenous races of the country. The lake is lovely and silent, hardly a sail being seen on its surface, unless it be that of some Indian boat, or canoe, made of reeds and sedges, and kept together by withes and grass ropes, the materials with which the natives still manage to construct their native boats, and which bridge the only strait of the lake is made by a variety of aquatic birds, mannahees, geese, or

rather, shoals, of which flutter away to the south, and thence to the eastern coast, within a few miles of the lake, and where the acutely inhabitants have their dwellings. I embarked at Puno towards sunset, and at the earliest hour of the following morning found myself near the Titicaca Strait, between the two head-lands of which, as through the opening seems in the forest, great quantities of reeds, the long lines of the snowy Bolivian Cordilleras, the highest chain of the Andes, bounding the loftiest and grandest summits of South America, and some of the great peaks of the Himalayas. Scarcely and solemnly and majestically, that sublime region, located in the pale, dawning light, as I advanced through the Strait, and its long range unfolded itself, an interminable sweep, before my gaze; and glorious and marvellous it looked, as I neared it from hour to hour, and the sun began to gild it, and its endless summits revealed themselves one by one, breathing out from the phantom lakes, in bold relief, all the white fleecy clouds that rose from their midst, their clinging to their skirts, their hovering in their tops, again slightly blurred their outlines, shadowing without effacing their glittering slopes, and playing, as it were, at top with them, while by degrees clouds and snow blended together. In one perpetually shifting haze, and it became impossible to discern where earth ended and the vault of heaven began.

At the end of the journey across the 48 miles' table-land, you stand on the brink of a bold, or gully, 2,000 ft. deep, at the bottom of which you see the red-tiled roofs of La Paz, with the zigzag turnings of the road, on the sides of the abrupt rocks which encompass the city.

La Paz, where the Government of Bolivia resides (though the nominal capital is Sucre or Chuquisaca), is a large city with, it is said, 70,000 inhabitants, with hilly streets and a large square, having a cathedral rising from its ruins on one side, and a low one-floor house, a good "Grand Hotel," and all the look of an old Spanish town; its grand feature being formed by the mass of the great Cordillera, a mountain 21,500 ft. high, rising scores of miles off, yet apparently so near as to seem to close the plain, and towering up so loftily as to dwarf by its hugeness all the surrounding hills, and the surrounding landscape. There is not a sign of the highest city in the world (11,500 ft.); it has a very limited territory and a stunted shrubbery in its immediate neighbourhood, but by driving only two miles down into the plain, at Obispo, I found myself in the midst of garlands with roses on the bushes, and weeping willows along the streams, and fruit trees, and strawberry beds, and all the produce of the temperate zone; and had I gone farther, I should have soon reached the Bolivian *tierra*, or eastern slope, a region, like that of Peru and Ecuador, blessed with all the luxuriance of a tropical vegetation.

Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, as the reader knows, constituted one vast empire, but were split into three separate Republics after their emancipation from the sway of the mother country. Bolivia, formerly "Upper Peru," with a territory exceeding in vastness that of Peru itself, but with a scantier population, lies partly on the table-land and partly on the eastern slope, and had only a small strip of land on the western slope by which it reached the Pacific along a few miles of coast between the mouth of the river Loa and the bay of Antofagasta, a district which the vicissitudes of the present war have brought into the hands of the Chileans. The heart harbour of Bolivia, the outlet for her trade, amounting to about 4,000,000 yearly, lies on the coast of Antofagasta, a district, unlikely, also, unless a change in the fortunes of war occurs, to fall into the power of the Chileans, who, while taking the nitrate grounds of Antofagasta and Tarapaca for themselves, may, perhaps, be disposed to give up Antofagasta to the Bolivians, as a reward for the treacherous defection by which the latter, in the present war, have determined the defeat of their Peruvian allies. Even with the possession of the most coveted Antofagasta, however, Bolivia could hardly hope to become a maritime State; and her trade has already in a great measure begun to flow across the Titicaca Lake, and along the Peruvian line of the Puno, Arequipa, and Molendo Railway, from Mr. William Grundy, the manager of the great railway, and from a line of coaches running from the Lake end at Chichilaya to La Paz, in Bolivia, and from many others.

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but on them, both above and below, to thrive. Though their milk and flesh are said to be of an inferior quality. Whether so, however, thin, it is to be found on the slope of the mountains, it is out in terms, not unfrequently up to the summits, with a view to shaden the flow of the waters and to serve as beds for the seeds which are sown to them, and which after three better than on the plain. These terraces, somewhat analogous to those on the mountain country of the Liguria Apennines or of the valley of the Upper Douro above Oporto, plant their vineyards, are on the Andes a traditional system of husbandry handed down to the present Indian generation by their remote ancestors, of whose origin, however, the traces are everywhere apparent, though partially obliterated; the samed and scored and furrowed soil, with its stubble herbage, affording to the cattle some sustenance, for which they are not indebted to their present owners' industry. Both the wool of the sheep and the live horned cattle are produced in quantities, of whose origin, however, the traces are everywhere apparent, though partially obliterated; the samed and scored and furrowed soil, with its stubble herbage, affording to the cattle some sustenance, for which they are not indebted to their present owners' industry. Both the wool of the sheep and the live horned cattle are produced in quantities, of whose origin, however, the traces are everywhere apparent, though partially obliterated; the samed and scored and furrowed soil, with its stubble herbage, affording to the cattle some sustenance, for which they are not indebted to their present owners' industry. 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